

CAVEAT:

The *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* (LCRIs) **Chapter 23: Geographic names** is made available in .pdf format for use in NACO Training workshops and is current as of May 2003.

NACO participants are automatically subscribed to one (1) full set of the LCRIs and all subsequent updates. This printed set is (or will be) made available through LC's Cataloging Distribution Service.

Note that NACO participants must use the most current version of all required documentation— if this .pdf version is used after the NACO workshop in the creation or updating of name authority records it is the responsibility of the user to ascertain that it is kept up-to-date.

For a listing of current LCRIs consult the list on the CPSO home page at: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpsoc/currlcri.pdf>

23.1. INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Ambiguous Entities

Treat the ambiguous entities listed below as geographic names and establish them under the general provisions of chapter 23, AACR2, tagging them as X51.

- City sections
- Collective settlements
- Communes
- Conservation districts
- Jurisdictions, Ancient (other than cities)
- Military installations (Active; also all established after 1899)
- Park districts
- Recreation districts
- Sanitation districts
- Utility districts
- Water districts

Military Installations

Treat military installations as local places. This means adding as a qualifier the country, state, province, etc., that would have been added to a city or town in the same place. Apply this even if the installation is located outside the country that controls it, i.e., add the heading for the larger place in which it is located in all cases. Make references from the name as a subheading of the country that controls it and as a subheading of the military branch to which it belongs. (Military installations that are treated as local places include forts, bases, camps, airfields, arsenals, and Coast Guard stations but not shipyards.)

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151 000 #a March Air Force Base (Calif.)1
451 000 #a March Field (Calif.)
410 100 #a United States. #b March Air Force Base
410 100 #a United States. #b Air Force. #b March Air Force
      Base
151 000 #a Yokosuka Naval Base (Japan)
410 100 #a United States. #b Yokosuka Naval Base
410 100 #a United States. #b Navy. #b Yokosuka Naval Base

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¹MARC coding in the examples reflects the provisions of *USMARC Format for Authority Data* (except spaces added before and after subfield codes) and not any individual system.

23.2. GENERAL RULES.

Sources

Apply the following for current place names:

1) For names in the United States, base the heading on the form found in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), U.S. Geological Survey (United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) domestic names system). GNIS may be accessed through the World Wide Web (<http://geonames.usgs.gov/>). A recent edition of the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas & Marketing Guide* may also be used when access to the World Wide Web is not available.

2) For names in Australia and New Zealand, base the heading on the form found on the GEOnet Names Server (GNS), Defense Mapping Agency (the BGN foreign names system). GNS may be accessed through the World Wide Web (<http://164.214.2.59/gns/html/>). A gazetteer published within the last two years may also be used when access to the World Wide Web is not available.

3) For names in Canada, use the heading provided by the National Library of Canada (NLC). Accept the NLC form, even if it differs from LC policy in such matters as abbreviations, diacritics, fullness, qualifiers, etc.

4) For names in Great Britain, base the name on a recent edition of *The Ordnance Survey gazetteer of Great Britain*. Online access may be found at <<http://www.ordsvy.gov.uk/>>. Click on Map shop, then the arrow in Explore all of Great Britain to get a search form.

5) For other names, base the heading on the form found in the work being cataloged together with a consideration of the form found on GNS (or an appropriate gazetteer if access to the World Wide Web is not available).

English or Vernacular Forms

If BGN approves both a vernacular and an English form (called a conventional name in BGN terminology), use the English form.

For the following names, use the English form listed rather than the BGN-approved form:

Alma-Ata
Ashkhabad
Bavaria
Bosnia and Hercegovina
Brittany
Bruges
Burgundy
Carinthia
Crete
Crimea

Cuzco
East Flanders
Ghent
Hesse
Hokkaido
Istanbul
Jaffa
Kyoto
Louvain
Lower Austria
Lower Saxony
Malacca
Mantua
Mexico City
Navarre
North Brabant
North Holland
North Rhine-Westphalia
Nuremberg
Osaka
Padua
Picardy
Piraeus
Rabat
Rhineland-Palatinate
Saint Gall
Saxony
Saxony-Anhalt
Seville
Sicily
South Holland
Styria
Syracuse
Tehran [instead of Teheran]
Thuringia
Turin
Upper Austria
West Flanders
Zurich

Note: If a foreign name is established in an English form, use the same form if the name is used by more than one jurisdictional level or is used as part of another name, whenever the same name occurs at the beginning of the name.

	151 ## \$a Kyoto (Japan)
	151 ## \$a Kyoto (Japan : Prefecture)
<i>not</i>	151 ## \$a Kyōto-fu (Japan)
	151 ## \$a Cologne (Germany)
	151 ## \$a Cologne-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
<i>not</i>	151 ## \$a Köln-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
<i>but</i>	151 ## \$a Garching bei München (Germany)
<i>not</i>	151 ## \$a Garching bei Munich (Germany)

Note: Before 1999, headings for the provinces and major cities of China were established in a conventionalized English-language form based on the Wade-Giles romanization system. After 1998, these geographic administrative areas of China are to be established in the BGN-approved pinyin form. Existing headings will be revised by LC on a project basis.

Modifications of the Name

1) *Initial articles.* Drop initial articles from the beginning of the entry element of geographic names in Arabic, Urdu, Hebrew, and Yiddish. Retain initial articles in other non-English geographic names when retention is supported by current gazetteers in the country's language. ("Non-English" is meant to include names in French, Spanish, etc., when these are used in the United States (e.g., Los Angeles) or other English-speaking countries.) Drop all other initial articles (e.g., drop "The" from "The Dalles").

2) *Gazetteers.* If the name is based on the form found in a recently published gazetteer, generally use in the heading the form found on the item being cataloged rather than a shortened form or unabbreviated form found in a gazetteer, unless 23.5A is applicable.

in source: Montgomery County
gazetteer: Montgomery
 (GNIS: Montgomery County)
heading: 151 ## \$a Montgomery County (Md.)

However, for the English-language terms "Saint" or "St." and "Mount" or "Mt.," always use the spelled out form regardless of the item being cataloged or other evidence *unless* the name is for a place or jurisdiction within the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland, in which case the abbreviation "St." should be preferred to the spelled out form "Saint," *or* the name is for a place or jurisdiction in Canada, in which case the heading supplied by the National Library of Canada should be used. Make a reference from the form not used in the heading.

in source: St. Joseph
gazetteer: Saint Joseph
 (GNIS: Saint Joseph)
heading: 151 ## \$a Saint Joseph (Mo.)
 451 ## \$a St. Joseph (Mo.)

but *in source:* St. Andrews
 gazetteer: St. Andrews
 heading: 151 ## \$a St. Andrews (Scotland)
 451 ## \$a Saint Andrews (Scotland)

in source: St. John's
 NLC heading: St. John's (Nfld.)
 heading: 151 ## \$a St. John's (Nfld.)
 451 ## \$a Saint John's (Nfld.)

3) *U.S. Board on Geographic Names.* If BGN approves a romanized form that conflicts with LC's policy for the romanization of that language, use the LC form of romanization in the heading. If the BGN response indicates both a brief and a long form of the place name, generally select the long form as the heading, unless 23.5A is applicable.

GNS: **Borno State**
heading: 151 ## \$a Borno State (Nigeria)

GNS: **Coast Province**
heading: 151 ## \$a Coast Province (Kenya)

GNS: **Sulz am Neckar**
heading: 151 ## \$a Sulz am Neckar (Germany)

GNS: **Villefranche-sur-Mer**
heading: 151 ## \$a Villefranche-sur-Mer (France)

GNS: **Wimmera Shire**
heading: 151 ## \$a Wimmera Shire (Vic.)

GNS: **Kōra-chō**
heading: 151 ## \$a Kōra-chō (Japan)

Note that in the case of conflicts, 23.4F1 mandates a preference for long forms found in sources (including BGN "variants"), rather than adding "an appropriate smaller place" within parentheses after the conflicting name.

GNS: Münster
 sources: Münster in Westfalen
 heading: 151 ## \$a Münster in Westfalen (Germany)
not 151 ## \$a Münster (North Rhine-Westphalia,
 Germany)

but *GNS:* Sundern
 sources: Sundern (Sauerland)
 heading: 151 ## \$a Sundern (Hochsauerlandkreis, Germany)

4) *Districts of India*. In order to have consistent headings for the districts of India, establish all of them with the word "District" (or its equivalent in non-English) omitted. If the resulting heading conflicts, as in the case of the city's bearing the same name, add "District" as an element of the parenthetical qualifier (24.6).

5) *U.S. Townships*. For U.S. townships (called "towns" in some states) that encompass one or more local communities and the surrounding territory, do not include the term "township" or "town" as part of the name. Instead, add the term after the name of the state.

151 ## \$a Kintire (Minn. : Township)
(GNIS: Kintire, Township of)

151 ## \$a Milo (Me. : Town)
(GNIS: Milo, Town of)

These non-local jurisdictions are called "townships" in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota; they are called "towns" in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. If there is more than one township with the same name in the same state, apply LCRI 23.4F1.)

Note: For the period 1980-1990, the term "Township" or "Town" was added only if the name conflicted. Change existing headings for U.S. townships lacking the term "Township" or "Town" when the headings are needed for post-1990 cataloging.

Special Decisions

1) *China*. For all the governments that have controlled the mainland of China, use "China" for all periods except 1931-1945. For the government headquartered in Nanking, 1931-1937, and in Chungking, 1937-1945, use "China." For the government headquartered in Jui-chin, 1931-1937, use "China (Soviet Republic, 1931-1937)." For the government headquartered in Peking, 1937-1940, use "China (Provisional government, 1937-1940)." For the governments headquartered in Nanking, 1938-1945, use "China (Reformed government, 1938-1940)" for 1938-1940, and use "China (National government, 1940-1945)" for 1940-1945. For the post-1948 government on Taiwan, use "China (Republic : 1949-)." For the province of Taiwan, use "Taiwan."

2) *Germany*. For the Federal Republic of Germany, use "Germany (West)" for 1949-1990 and "Germany" after 1990. For the German Democratic Republic, use "Germany (East)."

3) *Great Britain*. For the United Kingdom, use "Great Britain."

4) *Korea*. For Korea until September 1945, including the Japanese occupation (1910-1945), use "Korea." For Nam Chosŏn Kwado Chŏngbu (South Korean Interim Government, 1947-1948), the American occupation government (1945-1948), and the Republic of Korea, use "Korea (South)." For the Soviet occupation government (1945-1948) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

use "Korea (North)."

5) *London*. In dealing with London, use the following headings:

a) Use "Corporation of London (England)" for items from the 677-acre entity also called the City of London.

b) Use "Greater London Council" for items from the former entity bearing this name that had administrative control over the 32 London boroughs that made up "Greater London" (excluding the City of London). (The entity ceased April 1, 1986.)

c) Use "London (England)" as the qualifier added to corporate headings for a body located in the City of London or in an inner borough. Use "London (England)" also as the qualifier added to a corporate heading for a body located in an outer borough when the body is commonly associated with London rather than with the name of the particular outer borough. Otherwise, use the heading for the particular outer borough. (The inner London boroughs are Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, and the City of Westminster.)

6) *Soviet Union*. For the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, use "Soviet Union."

For the republics that constituted the Soviet Union, use the following headings:

<i>Before 1992</i>	<i>After 1991</i>
Armenian S.S.R.	Armenia (Republic)
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	Azerbaijan
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Belarus
Estonia	Estonia
Georgian S.S.R.	Georgia (Republic)
Kazakh S.S.R.	Kazakhstan
Kirghiz S.S.R.	Kyrgyzstan
Latvia	Latvia
Lithuania	Lithuania
Moldova	
(<i>Before 1990</i> : Moldavian S.S.R.)	Moldova
Russian S.F.S.R.	Russia (Federation)
Tajik S.S.R.	Tajikistan
Turkmen S.S.R.	Turkmenistan
Ukraine	Ukraine
Uzbek S.S.R.	Uzbekistan

7) *Washington, D.C.* For Washington, D.C., use "District of Columbia" as the heading for the government of this name. Use "Washington (D.C.)" only as a location qualifier or as the entry element for cross references from place.

23.4B. ADDITIONS. GENERAL RULE.

Islands and Island Groups

Add to the name of an island or island group that is a jurisdiction the name of its larger jurisdiction only when the island or island group is located near the larger jurisdiction and is commonly associated with it. Otherwise, do not add the name of the larger jurisdiction. In case of doubt, do not add the larger jurisdiction.

	151	bb	‡a	Crete (Greece)	*
	151	bb	‡a	Sicily (Italy)	*
	151	bb	‡a	Svalbard (Norway)	*
<i>but</i>	151	bb	‡a	Greenland	*
<i>not</i>	151	bb	‡a	Greenland (Denmark)	*
	151	bb	‡a	Madeira Islands	*
<i>not</i>	151	bb	‡a	Madeira Islands (Portugal)	*
	151	bb	‡a	Réunion	*
<i>not</i>	151	bb	‡a	Réunion (France)	*

For places on islands, see LCRI 23.4F2.

Choice of Larger Place

When adding the name of a larger place as a qualifier, use the heading for the current name of the larger place. If the smaller place existed when the larger place had an earlier name, and the name in the item pertains to the earlier period, make a reference from the form that shows the earlier name of the larger place if the qualifier is appropriate for the smaller place.

	151	bb	‡a	Minsk (Belarus)	*
	451	bb	‡w nne	‡a Minsk (Byelorussian S.S.R.)	*
	151	bb	‡a	Charles Town (W. Va.)	*
	451	bb	‡a	Charles Town (Va.)	*

If the smaller place has changed its name or has ceased to exist, use as a qualifier the name the larger place had during the period in which the name of the smaller place is applicable.

	151	bb	‡a	Leningrad (R.S.F.S.R.)	*
<i>not</i>	151	bb	‡a	Leningrad (Russia)	*

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Form of Larger Place

If the heading for the larger place being added to the smaller place is established according to the provisions of 24.6, do not include in the qualifier the additions prescribed in 24.6.

* 151 bb ‡a Albany (N.Y.)
* not 151 bb ‡a Albany (N.Y. (State))
*
* 151 bb ‡a Seoul (Korea)
* not 151 bb ‡a Seoul (Korea (South))

Exception: For Berlin as a government, use "Berlin (Germany)" before 1949 and after 1990. For 1949-1990, use "Berlin (Germany : East)" or "Berlin (Germany : West)," as appropriate. However, use "(Berlin, Germany)" as the qualifier in all cases when Berlin is being added to a corporate name heading (24.4C), unless the corporate names conflict.

Denmark, Norway, and Sweden

The systems of administrative divisions of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden have changed several times over the years. The same names may have been/are used either at different times or concurrently by different levels of government within each country. At times, the same name has been/is used for both a jurisdiction and an area. The extent of the geographic area covered by each name may be the same, nearly the same, or very different. Nearly all cities no longer exist as jurisdictions.

When different names have been/are used for jurisdictions or areas that are either the same or different in respect to geographic area covered, establish separate headings.

* 151 bb ‡a Helsingør (Denmark)
* (former city)
* 151 bb ‡a Helsingør kommune (Denmark)
* (current jurisdiction covering more area than former city)
*
* 151 bb ‡a Dalarna (Sweden)
* (current geographic area; not to be used as a name heading)
* 151 bb ‡a Kopparbergs län (Sweden)
* (current jurisdiction covering area of Dalarna)
*
* 151 bb ‡a Småland (Sweden)
* (current geographic area; not to be used as a name heading)
* 151 bb ‡a Jönköpings län (Sweden)
* 151 bb ‡a Kalmar län (Sweden)
* 151 bb ‡a Kronobergs län (Sweden)
* (three current jurisdictions together covering same area as Småland)

When the same name has been/is used, either at different times or concurrently, for more than one

jurisdiction or area that are different in respect to geographic area covered, establish separate headings using appropriate qualifiers to identify each heading. Add the qualifier at the first instance, even if no conflict yet exists in the database.

151 00 ‡a Trondheim (Norway)
(former city)

151 00 ‡a Trondheim (Norway : Kommune)
(current jurisdiction covering more area than former city)

*
*
*

Note: For subject cataloging, the heading appropriate for the geographic area covered in the work being cataloged is used. Only the latest name is used for jurisdictions whose territorial identity has remained essentially the same but whose name has changed. (Subject usage notes are added [following instructions in *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*, H 708] to name authority records for earlier names of jurisdictions that have undergone linear name changes to indicate that they are not valid for use as subjects.)

23.4C. Places in Australia, Canada, Malaysia, United States, U.S.S.R., or Yugoslavia.*Special Cross References for Malaysian Geographic Names*

When a geographic name within Malaysia is qualified by the name of one of the states, routinely refer from the same name qualified by "(Malaysia)."

Kuching (Sarawak)
x Kuching (Malaysia)

Make the same type of reference for the states themselves.

Sarawak
x Sarawak (Malaysia)

23.4D. Places in the British Isles.*Existing Headings*

When changing the qualifier on a heading that was coded for AACR 2 before April 1988, trace a see reference from the previous AACR 2 form. Code the reference "e," to indicate that it was an earlier established form of heading. Retain a reference from the pre-AACR 2 form if there is one.

Aberdeen (Scotland)
x Aberdeen (Grampian)
(Pw, position 3=e)
x Aberdeen, Scot.
(Pw, position 3=a, Pw, position 4=a)

23.4E. Other places.*Israel, Jordan, Syria*

Do not add the name of the country to places that prior to 1967 were in Jordan or Syria and that are currently within the administered territories of Israel.

For Jerusalem, use "Jerusalem."

South Africa

Add the qualifier "(South Africa)" to the headings for the South African homelands and to jurisdictions within the homelands. Apply this both to the homelands that South Africa has converted to sovereign nations (e.g., Bophuthatswana) and to those that are currently called self-governing territories within South Africa (e.g., Gazankulu).

23.4F1. Further additions.*Conflicts*

Apply either 23.4F1 or 24.6B (depending on the situation) to resolve conflicts in headings for places (geographic names and names of governments) not already resolved by the additions called for by 23.4C-23.4E. Conflict in place names is not restricted to those already established or being established in the catalog (the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done). Instead, if there is no existing conflict in the catalog, search gazetteers, etc., to determine if two or more places within the same jurisdiction have the same name or if two or more places with the same name would bear the same qualifier for the larger place.

U.S. Townships

If a name of a U.S. township (called "towns" in some states) conflicts with the name of another township within the same state, add the heading for the county to each name before the term "Township" or "Town." (Consult Andriot's *Township Atlas of the United States* to determine if there is more than one township with the same name in the same state.)

Spring (Berks County, Pa. : Township)
Spring (Centre County, Pa. : Township)

Hawaii

If local places in Hawaii conflict, add to each name the heading for the island on which the place is located rather than the heading for the county.

23.4F2. IDENTIFYING PLACES.

Places on Islands

1) *Places on islands in Australia, Canada, Malaysia, United States, Yugoslavia, or the British Isles.* For places on islands covered by 23.4C or 23.4D, add the qualifier called for by 23.4C2 or 23.4D2.

151 \$b ‡a Avalon (Calif.)¹

151 \$b ‡a Beaumaris (Wales)

2) *Places on other islands.* For places on islands not covered by 23.4C or 23.4D, add the established form for the name of the island or island group if the heading for the island does not contain the name of the country as qualifier. (Headings for islands or island groups that are jurisdictions (cf. LCRI 23.4B) reside in the name authority file; headings for those that are not jurisdictions reside in the subject authority file.) If, however, the heading for the island is qualified by the name of the country, add only the name of the country to the place on the island.

151 \$b ‡a Naujat (Greenland)
not 151 \$b ‡a Naujat (Denmark)

151 \$b ‡a Funchal (Madeira Islands)
not 151 \$b ‡a Funchal (Portugal)

151 \$b ‡a Grand Fond (Réunion)
not 151 \$b ‡a Grand Fond (France)

but 151 \$b ‡a H'rakleion (Greece)
not 151 \$b ‡a H'rakleion (Crete, Greece)

151 \$b ‡a Marsala (Italy)
not 151 \$b ‡a Marsala (Sicily, Italy)

151 \$b ‡a Longyearbyen (Norway)
not 151 \$b ‡a Longyearbyen (Svalbard, Norway)

City Sections

Before August 1996, city sections were established either as name or subject headings. After July 1996, establish all city sections, including city districts and neighborhoods, as name headings. (Headings

¹MARC coding in the examples reflects the provisions of *USMARC Format for Authority Data* (except spaces added before and after subfield codes) and not any individual system.

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for features in cities (e.g., plazas, circles, squares, monuments, and streets) will continue as subject headings.)

For city sections, add the established form for the name of the city. (Use the heading reflecting its current status for the entire period of the city section's existence (including any earlier independent existence it may have had), provided the name remains constant.) Make a reference from the name of the city section as a subheading of the name of the city.

151 ♢♢ ♢a Borgfelde (Hamburg, Germany)

410 1♢ ♢a Hamburg (Germany). ♢b Borgfelde

151 ♢♢ ♢a Georgetown (Washington, D.C.)

410 1♢ ♢a Washington (D.C.). ♢b Georgetown

151 ♢♢ ♢a Greenwich Village (New York, N.Y.)

410 1♢ ♢a New York (N.Y.). ♢b Greenwich Village

151 ♢♢ ♢a Loop (Chicago, Ill.)

410 1♢ ♢a Chicago (Ill.). ♢b Loop

151 ♢♢ ♢a Rive gauche (Paris, France)

410 1♢ ♢a Paris (France). ♢b Rive gauche

If the city section once had an independent existence but changed its name when it was absorbed into the larger place, establish a heading for each name.

151 ♢♢ ♢a Endersbach (Germany)

(For items issued before 1975)

151 ♢♢ ♢a Weinstadt-Endersbach (Weinstadt, Germany)

(For items issued after 1974)

410 1♢ ♢a Weinstadt (Germany). ♢b Weinstadt-Endersbach

If the city section is within another city section, add the name of the city, not the name of the section.

151 ♢♢ ♢a Wahn (Cologne, Germany)

410 1♢ ♢a Cologne (Germany). ♢b Wahn

not 151 ♢♢ ♢a Wahn (Porz, Cologne, Germany)

LC practice: Convert headings for city sections existing in the subject authority file to name headings as needed. In converting subject authority records to name authority records, copy the subject authority record into the name authority file. Add the control number of the subject authority record as a

010±z; evaluate existing references (revise² or delete), add additional references as appropriate, delete any 550 fields³ (used on subject authority records for historic districts); retain any 670 field(s) as is (including "Work cat." preceding the citation) or add a 670 field (LC database citation), if none already present; and change FFD 8 to value n, code FFD 12 as appropriate, and add the cataloger's code in FFD 25. Submit a proposal to delete the record from the subject authority file to the Subject Headings Editorial Team, Cataloging Policy and Support Office in accordance with procedures in *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* H193, section 11, and H193.5. (*NACO libraries*: Submit the proposal to Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division.)

²If a reference that is retained in the record contains value e in ±w, position 3, change value e to value n.

³Note that the order of fields when copying a subject authority record differs from the traditional order of fields for name authority records. Do not reorder the fields.